

publication, we know nothing about him. Hopefully, some future historian will seek him out in the primary sources of the eighteenth century.

### References

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PARAMESIA GNOMANA (CLERCK) (LEP., TORTRICIDAE)  
 CONFIRMED AS A BRITISH SPECIES. — In August 1977, five specimens of *Paramesia gnomana* (Clerck), (Lep.: Tortricidae), were caught at this address. Bradley, Tremenwan and Smith (1973, *British Tortricid Moths*, 133-134) record four old specimens, three noted by Barrett (1872) without exact locality data but possibly coming from the north of the country, and a fourth specimen found by Huggins in 1932 in J. C. Melville's collection, again without exact locality data. Doubts have been cast on the authenticity of these specimens (now in the British Museum (Natural History)) and this species has usually been considered as only possibly British.

On 5th August, 1977, two moths turned up in the garden Robinson mercury vapour moth trap which I took to be pale *Clepsis spectrana* (Treitschke). These were followed by further single specimens on the 8th and 18th in the trap and one at electric light on the 29th. As the moths resembled the illustration of *P. gnomana* in Bradley *et al.* (*op. cit.*) better than those of *C. spectrana*, I looked at the venation. In *C. spectrana*, forewing veins 7 and 8 are separate whilst in *P. gnomana* they are stalked from the middle. My specimens had the veins stalked and keyed down to *P. (Capua) gnomana* in Meyrick (1927, *Revised Handbook of British Lepidoptera*). I thus took the moths to the British Museum (Natural History) where Dr. J. D. Bradley kindly examined the genitalia and confirmed the identification. Bradley *et al.* (*op. cit.*) describe and illustrate the species, but my specimens are marginally more strongly marked than the one they illustrate.

The area in which the moths were caught includes gardens, agricultural land and a small birch wood with odd lime, oak, pine trees, etc. This is typical scenery for this part of the country and there is no reason to suppose that *P. gnomana* only occurs in this restricted locality. The life cycle in this country is unknown but on the continent it feeds on a variety of trees and plants. — H. C. J. GODFRAY, Pinehurst West, Swiffe Lane, Broad Oak, Heathfield, Sussex.